

becomes yearly less and less. It would be of great interest to introduce it into some other country where grazing is good, as in Australia. There it might prosper and grow to a larger size. The difficulty in most cases of acclimatization are here not present to hinder the experiment—for suitable animals can be bought in perfect condition at a reasonable price, and they are moreover docile and would not fret themselves to death during transit by sea and rail. I commend the idea for what it is worth.

If the question raised at the beginning of this article 'what is a Mithan' has not been answered, it has been raised at any rate for others to reply to, and it would be of interest to hear if they occur in other parts of the world where Bison have access to domestic cattle as they possibly have in the Malay States, Siam and Indo-China.

HAKA, CHIN HILLS,
November, 1930.

T. R. LIVESEY.

IV.—A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE TURKESTAN PENDULINE TIT (*REMIZ CORONATUS*) IN THE PUNJAB.

As Huhg Whistler's (*Journ. B. N. H. S.*, vol. xxiii, p. 153), appears to be the only record for the Punjab it may be worth noting that while staying at Lahore last cold weather, I came across a party of three of the above species on the outskirts of the Shahdara Rak.

They were feeding in a 'Ber' (*Z. jujuba*) tree, and I heard no note.

The party consisted of two ♂♂ and one ♀, all adult as ascertained by dissection.

The date was 1st February.

SIMLA,
January, 1931.

A. E. JONES.

V.—NOTES ON THE WHISTLING SCHOOL BOY OR MALABAR WHISTLING THRUSH

(*MYIOPHONEUS HORSFIELDI*, VIGORS).

In spite of the fact that it is a common bird throughout the hilly tracts of the Bombay Presidency, I think it is more often heard than seen; consequently a short description would not be unpardonable. Seen from a distance it appears like a diminutive crow with a slender bill, but on closer examination, its brilliant hues become visible. It is a black bird with the greater part of the feathers of the body and tail suffused with a rich cobalt blue. Added to this, the 'fore-head' and the lesser wing-coverts are a bright cobalt blue. The bill and feet are quite black, while the eye is brown.

On the whole this Whistling Thrush is a shy and retiring bird, lurking in the gloom of well-shaded rivulets, water-courses, and overhanging rocks and cliffs where there is a constant supply of water. In spite of its retiring habits the bird soon gets used to the proxi-